UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1426
18 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 DECEMBER 1994 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit the letter of His Excellency Mr. Vladislav Jovanović, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which I have today transmitted to the Secretary-General.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

94-50666 (E) 191294 201294

/...

Annex

Letter dated 16 December 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish once again to draw your attention to the harmful attitude of the Republic of Turkey towards the conflict in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina which seriously hampers the efforts of the international community in finding a peaceful, political and just settlement.

In my letter to you of 26 April 1994, I pointed out that Turkey, by its unprincipled and one-sided involvement, exercises a negative influence on the development of the crisis. Because of such an attitude and our burdensome historical experience with Turkey in this region, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as some other countries of the region (Romania, Bulgaria, Greece), expressed profound reservations and disagreement over the participation of Turkish troops in the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Public statements by General Dogan Guresh, until recently the Head of the General Staff of the Turkish Army, and by Turkish Defence Minister Mehmet Golhan, concerning the arms supplies to the Muslim side are yet another clear indication that Turkey has openly sided with one party in the civil war, flagrantly violating the Security Council resolution 713 (1991) on the arms embargo. By acting in such a manner, Turkey is encouraging those in favour of the war option and acting contrary to the efforts of the United Nations and the international community aimed at restoring peace in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In his interview with Huriet on 4 December 1994, General Guresh said that, during his mandate as Head of the General Staff of the Turkish armed forces, "secret military assistance in arms had been sent to Bosnia and Herzegovina". However, General Guresh added, "a greater part of arms had been seized by Croatia" which helped it increase its military might.

On 5 December 1994, the magazines Sabah and Gun carried a statement by Defence Minister Golhan who said:

> "Yes, we sent assistance in arms to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Such statements can create great difficulties for us in our relations with the United Nations which can accuse us of violating the arms embargo. I did not expect such carelessness on the part of D. Guresh, since some things which are State secrets cannot be said publicly."

I consider that the said statements of the responsible Turkish military officials and representatives of the Turkish Government are sufficient proof for the United Nations to condemn such acts of Turkey. At the same time, they are indicative of the great discrepancy between Turkey's verbal support to peace and the true nature of its policy. In view of these facts on the explicit one-sided attitude of Turkey in favour of one party in the civil war in the former Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkey has disqualified itself before the international

community as a participant in peace operations. Accordingly, it is logical to ask whether it is possible for the Turkish contingent to remain within UNPROFOR and whether Turkey is to continue to be a member of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIĆ